

MALYGIN, V.V.

Multistage Paleozoic metallogeny in the Gava-Kassan region.
Zap. Kir. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.5:105-108 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

TURBIN, L.I.; MALYGIN, V.V.

Alpine endogenetic mineralization of some regions in the western
Tien Shan. Zakonom.razm.polezn.iskop. 7:385-387 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)
1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany neдр pri Sovete Ministrov
Kirgizskov SSR i Geologicheskiiy institut Akademii nauk
Kirgizskoy SSR.

SHATALOV, A.Ya.; GLADKIKH, Yu.P.; MALYGIN, V.V.

Current drop curves in the anode oxidation of zirconium
under potentiostatic conditions. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.3:
657-660 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Improvement. Erosion.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100112

Author : Malygin, V.S.

Inst :

Title : Certain Measures for the Appropriation of Saline Lands
in the Hunger Steppe

Orig Pub : Materialy po proizvodit. silam Uzbekistana, 1957, vyp.
6, 139-146

Abstract : For 50 years, since the appropriation of the Hunger
Steppe, great experience has been gained in the con-
trol of salination of the irrigated soils. The exploi-
tation of the open drainage-collecting net was inade-
quate, which caused the rise of the subsoil waters, the
intensification of processes of marsh formation and sa-
lination of the soils. It is recommended to use a ver-
tical drainage system, an accurate planning of the fields,
a strict differentiation of water usage, an improvement

Card 1/2

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48687

soil. In the variant with NaCl, Na noticeable salination of the soil and a reduction of its water permeability was observed. The article notes that under the conditions of Middle Asia it is necessary to carry out preventive waterings with regard to moisture deficiency in the cotton fields after the harvesting of cotton, and on the sowings of alfalfa and winter wheat in fall. This produces intensive water vapor condensation in the soils and their separation into layers. -- L. N. Kudryashova

Card 3/3

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J
 Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48687

were compared: those with natural soil and those saturated with moisture to the limit of their moisture capacity. Besides, in both series there were plots with unloosened soil and plots loosened to the depth of the tillable layer. The washing out of the salts in the process of condensation, with the wetting of the soil to the maximum capacity by means of watering and mellowing, increases considerably. The removal of Cl from the horizons 0-5, 20-25 cm beyond the boundaries of the one meter layer reached 33%, and with the introduction of CaCl it reached 70%. The greater effect in the elimination of Cl in the variant with CaCl was achieved, apparently, because of the coagulating ability of Ca which improved the water permeability of the

Card 2/3

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48687

Author : Malygin, V. S.; Zaurov, E. I.

Inst : Tashkent Agricultural Institute

Title : The Effect of the Vapor Condensation in the Soil
on the Salination of Lands

Orig Pub : Tr. Tashkentsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp 7, 27-33

Abstract : Studies on the methods of intensifying the vapor
condensation processes in the soil were con-
ducted on the experimental plot of the Tashkent
Institute of Agriculture for the purpose of
productive utilization of this condensation in
the control of land salination. NaCl and CaCl₂
in respective amounts of 213 and 204 g/m² were
introduced onto the plots at the rate of 0.01%
Cl per a meter layer of soil. Two series of plots

Card 1/3

MALYGIN, V.S.

36758 Osenne-zimniye promyvnyye polivy-- fundament vysokogo urozhaya
na zasolennykh zemlyakh. Sots. sel. khoz-vo Uzbekistana, 1949
No. 4, c. 21-26

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

MALYGIN, Viktor Makarovich; KLIPINITSER, M.S., red.; SAVINOVA, Ye.I., red.; DEMENKOVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Heroic work on virgin lands; chronicles of the bringing of the virgin lands of Orenburg Province under cultivation] Podvig na tseline; letopis' osvoeniia tselinnykh zemel' Orenburgskoi oblasti. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 271 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Orenburg Province--Agriculture)

ZHURNAKOVA, M.A., doktor veterin.nauk; MALYGIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
BORISENKOVA, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHORSHNEV, V.I., aspirant;
SYUMKINA, G.V.

Allergy in hens without tuberculosis lesions. Veterinariia 41
no.3:38-40 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Zhurnakova, Malygin, Borisenkova, Shorshnev).
2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Pudost", Gatchinskoye proizvodstvennoye upravleniye, Leningradskaya oblast' (for Syumkina).

MALYGIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORISENKOVA, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ZHURNAKOVA, M.A., doktor veterin. nauk; BOLOTNIKOV, I.A.

Infection of cattle with the tuberculosis agent of human
type. Veterinariia 41 no.4:37-39 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy
institut (for Malygin, Borisenkova, Zhurnakova). 2. Veterinarnyy
vrach sovkhoza "Vernyy put'" (for Bolotnikov).

ZHURNAKOVA, M.A., doktor veterin. nauk; MALYGIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
BORISENKOVA, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOLOTNIKOV, I.A.

Paraallergic reaction to tuberculin by cattle affected with fowl-type
microbacteria. Veterinariia 41 no.3:23-25 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for
Zhurnakova, Malygin, Borisenkova). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach
Sovkhoza "Vernyy put'", Leningradskaya ob. (fc. Bolotnikov).

MALYGIN, V.I.; FIFERMAN, Ye.I.; LISITSYN, P.I.

Experiment in intensive fattening of growing pigs. Svinovodstvo 13 no.11:22-24 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Filial po TSentral'no-chernozemnoy zone Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Swine--Feeding and feeds)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by
Bacteria and Fungi

R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83552

Author : Belyayev, A. A., ~~Malygin, V. I.~~
Institute : Leningrad Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
Title : The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Hens

Orig Pub : Byul nauchno-tekhn. inform. Leningrad. n.-i. vet.
in-ta, 1957, vyp. 3, 7-9

Abstract : If albuminless or dried refined tuberculin origina-
ting from fowl strains were used for diagnosing
tubercular infections, reactions to these tuberculin
cultures proved to be more pronounced than to old
tuberculin cultures. The authors suggest that tube-
rerculins prepared upon synthetic cultures should be
turned to and should be more widely used for diagno-
sing tubercular infections.--A. D. Musin

Card 1/1

Card 1/1

MALYGIN, V.I.

Progressive method of harvesting and surface storage of seed beets.

Sakh.prom.29 no.6:43-44 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Glavsakhar.

(Sugar beets)

1. MALYGIN, V. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wheat
7. High yeilds of wheat on large areas. Sov. agron. 11, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

MALYGIN, V.

Growth and high yields of sugar beets in Kuban (U.S.S.R). Sakharnaya
Prom. 26, No.11, 33-7 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.13:6688 '53)

MALYGIN, V.D.

Use of the new OMT-30 optical theodolite. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.7:
29-31 JI '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy marksheyder shakhty No.8 "Vetka" trenta Kuybyshevugol'.
(Theodolites)

I 08293-67
ACC NR: AF6032287

direction; the highest quality was obtained for paths lying in meridian and south-to-east directions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 LS

L 08293-67
ACC NR: AP6032287

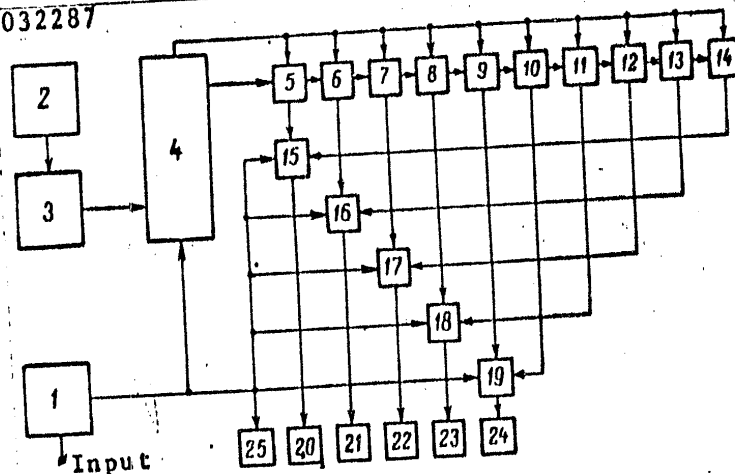


Fig. 1. Block diagram of telegraph reliability analyzer.

in the distortion selectors and time distortions from 0 to 50% were registered by counters (20—24) in 5 discrete steps. A separate counter (25) registered the total number of pulse trains in order to determine the measurement error. The probability density distribution of time distortions in the 0—10% region closely approximates that of a normal distribution; in the 15—50% region it approximates that of an exponential. Transmission quality was found to depend on the path.

Card 2/3

L 08293-67
ACC NR: AP6032287

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/66/000/009/0009/0017

AUTHOR: Bukhviner, V. Ye.; Malygin, V. B.

33
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of time distortions of digital signals in SW radio channels

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 9, 1966, 9-17

TOPIC TAGS: telegraph signal, signal shape, signal distortion, digital system

ABSTRACT: A study of time distortions of telegraph signals is described. Statistical measurements were made on 6 SW telegraph channels. The transmitter power was 20 kw and the receivers used broadside array antennas. A telegraph reliability analyzer was used to measure cumulative distortion. Receiver output (see Fig. 1) was applied to the analyzer input, where it controlled the formation of unipolar pulses. These pulses were applied to a synchronizing circuit (4) and distortion selectors (15-19). A crystal-controlled clock oscillator (2) and a buffer frequency divider enabled the synchronizing circuit to operate at various transmission speeds. Ten-stage pulse delay lines (5-14) formed reference pulses. The reference and input pulses were compared

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.391.833

SHEYNKIN, G.Yu.; MALYGIN, V.A.

Effect of the Karalang sedimentation reservoir on the quality of irrigation waters and the ground water conditions of the surrounding lands. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.3:121-130 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva imeni V.R. Vil'yamsa.

(Vakhsh Valley--Irrigation)

MALYGIN, V.A., assistant

The technique of studying seasonal variations in the ground
water of irrigated areas. Nauch. zap. MIIVKH 19:268-
282 '57. (MIRA 15:3)

(Water, Underground)
(Irrigation)

Subject : USSR/Aerodynamics AID P - 2210

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 11/18

Author : Malygin, V., Eng. Lt. Col.

Title : Servicing armament of fighter aircraft in a shorter time

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 6, 59-65, Je 1955

Abstract : The author takes the example of an unit to show how by good organization and special tooling economy of time may be achieved in servicing armament of fighter aircraft. Names are mentioned. Diagrams, photos.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MALYGIN, V., (Engr-Lt Col)

Author of article, "On Safety Measures While Working With the Artillery Armament of Aircraft." (Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, Moscow, No 10, Oct 53)

SO: SUM No. 208, 9 Sep 1954

MALYGIN, S. A. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, Gor'kii Scientific Research Veterinary Station [NIVS], DRUZHKOVA, I. D. (Head Veterinary Doctor of the Naruksov District) and SMIRNOV, A. P. (Senior Veterinary Doctor of the Veterinary Department of the Gor'kii Olbast' Administration of Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products).

"Rabies in cattle."

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 9, September 62, p. 22

MALYGIN, S.A.

Cutaneous form of strongyloidiasis caused by larvae of *Strongyloides* ransonii, *S. westeri*, and *S. papillosus*. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.4: 446-447 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Gor'kovskoy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy veterinarnoy stantsii.
(STRONGYLOIDIASIS, case reports,
skin, caused by *Strongyloides ransonii*, *westeri* & *papillosus*
larvae (Rus))
(SKIN DISEASES, case reports,
strongyloidiasis caused by *Strongyloides ransonii*, *westeri*
& *papillosus* larvae (Rus))

MALYGIN, S. A

MALYGIN, S.A., kand. vet. nauk.

~~Strongyloides ransomi~~
Biology of *Strongyloides ransomi*, causative agent of strongyloidiasis in swine. Trudy VIGIS 5:40-46 '53. (MIRA 11:1)
(Nematoda) (Parasites--Swine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900011-6

WINTER, J. A.

TO: DIRECTOR, CIA

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)

MALYGIN, S. A.

" 'Finnosis' of agricultural animals and the measures against it."
Gor'kiy. Gor'kiy Oblast State Publication, 1951. 20 pages with illustrations.

SO: Vet., May 1952, Unclassified.

MALYGIN, I.

Experience in establishing retail prices in the Kazakh S.S.R.
Sov. torg. 33 no.7:13-16 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela tsen Ministerstva trgovli
Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Kazakhstan---Price regulation)

YERSHOV, V. S.: GORSHUNOVA, O. K.: MALYGIN, S. A.

1935. Rabota 142 Sge v sunskom rayone, kirovskogo kraya. Tr. kirov.
Zoovet. in-ta, t. II, vysh. 1-2 (5-6)

ACC NR: AP7004911

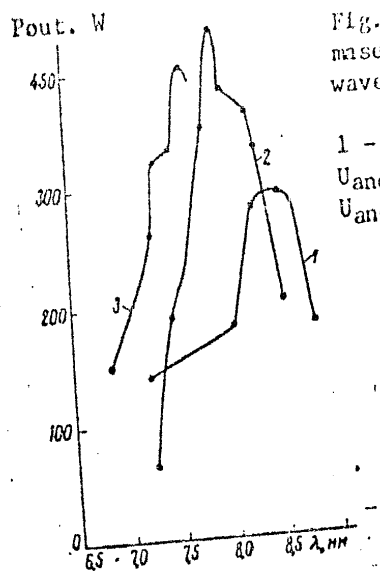


Fig. 2. Dependence of the maser generated power on wavelength at $I_0 = 0.4$ amp

1 - $U_{anode} = 10$ kv; 2 - $U_{anode} = 11$ kv, 3 - $U_{anode} = 12$ kv.

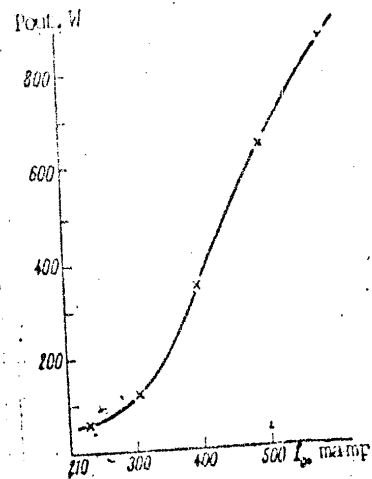


Fig. 3. Dependence of the generated power on the beam current at $U_{anode} = 14$ kv and $\lambda = 7.9$ mm

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 27Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/
OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7004911

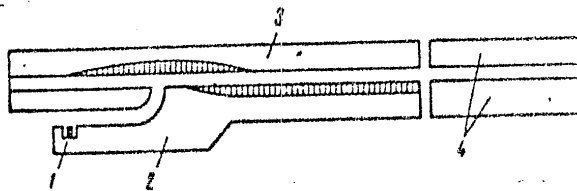


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of the cyclotron resonance maser

1 - Cathode; 2 - cathode plate; 3 - anode; 4 - collector.

comb-shaped two-wire line. Dimensions of the comb-shaped line are chosen so as to assure the propagation, in the operating frequency range, of a symmetrical E wave with $v_{ph} \approx 0.8 c$, where c is the speed of light in vacuum.

The basic characteristics of the backward wave maser (oscillator) are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The oscillation frequency of the maser is proportional to the magnetic field strength and approaches the cyclotron frequency of electrons. A change in output power in the tuning range is determined chiefly by a change in the stored rotating energy of the beam electrons. The highest efficiency of the backward wave maser was fixed at 10% ($P_{out} = 800 \text{ w}$ at $I_0 = 0.6 \text{ amp}$, and $U_{anode} = 14 \text{ kv}$) without regeneration. The direct wave maser (amplifier), according to preliminary experiments, had an efficiency of about 25% for an output power of 750 w and a gain of 10 db. The amplifier band width, as determined by the width of the cyclotron resonance line, was about 300 Mc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

[JR]

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7004911

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/012/2254/2257

AUTHOR: Antakov, I. I.; Gaponov, A. V.; Malygin, O. V.; Flyagin, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of induced cyclotron emission of electrons for generating and amplification of electromagnetic oscillations

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 12, 1966, 2254-2257

TOPIC TAGS: maser, maser theory, cyclotron frequency, cyclotron resonance, electron beam, electromagnetic wave

ABSTRACT:

The design characteristics and the results of an experimental investigation of devices termed cyclotron resonance masers because of induced cyclotron emission are discussed. The cyclotron emission is caused by the interaction of a trochoidal electron beam with a traveling electromagnetic wave (either direct or backward with respect to the electron beam) at a frequency corresponding to the normal Doppler effect, i.e., at $\omega = \omega_n (1 \pm (v_0/v_{ph}))^{-1}$, where v_0 is the mean electron velocity, and v_{ph} is the phase velocity of waves in the direction of the mean electron velocity.

A schematic drawing of an M-type cyclotron resonance maser (with crossed E and H fields), designed to operate in the 8-mm waveband, is shown in Fig. 1. The interaction space in this maser is formed by the anode (3) and the cathode plate (2) both of which act as conductors in a plane

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.373

IGNATOK, A.I., red.; SHAYKEVICH, A.S., red.; VOLKOV, Yu.N., red.;
EL'TERMAN, Ye.M., red.; PERLOVA, S.A., red.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.,
red.; ERENBURG, G.S., red.; BUTKOVSKAYA, Z.M., red.;
CHERNILOVSKAYA, F.M., red.; YANKOVSKIY, V.F., red.; MALYGIN,
O.P., red.; BOGOMOLOV, I.G., red.; KOZLOV, A.A., red.; SMIRNOV, I.I.,
inzh., red.; ROGOV, B.A., red.; PETRUKHOVA, G.N., red. izd-va;
DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Safety and industrial sanitation regulations for making boilers
and metal constructions] Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti i proiz-
vodstvennoi sanitarii pri proizvodstve kotel'nykh rabot i metallo-
konstruktsii. Uverzhdeny 29 avgusta 1961 goda. Moskva, Mashgiz,
1962. 28 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Profsoyuz rabochikh mashinostroyeniya SSSR. 2. Glavnyy tekhnicheskii inspektor Tsentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mashinostroyeniya (for Ignatok). 3. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Shaykevich, Volkov, El'terman, Perlova). 4. Nachal'nik otdela Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo instituta tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Nikolayev). 5. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (for Erenburg, Butkovskaya, Chernilovskaya).
(Continued on next card)

MALYGIN, N.N.

Experience in using M.N.Komarov's movable equipment for the extermination of insects. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 25 no.2:165-166 (MLRA 9:8)
Ap-Je '56.

1. Iz dezinfektsionnogo otdeleniya No.9 Moskovskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii (starshiy vrach A.T.Korneyev)

(INSECTS

disinsection machine for use of DDT & hexachlorocyclohexane)

(INSECTICIDES

hexachlorocyclohexane & DDT spraying disinsection machine)

(DDT

spraying with disinsection machine)

MAIYGIN, N.N.

Control of malaria in industrial projects in the Soviet Union.
Fel'dsher & akush, Moskva no.3:18-22 Mar 1952. (CJML 22:1)

ANISIMOV, N.I.; MALYGIN, M.A.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.; DYGANOVA,
L.S., red.

[Aid for students of agricultural economics] V pomoshch'
izuchaiushchim ekonomiku sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:8)

M. A.
MALYGIN, M.A.; VIKTOROV, L.V.

Regional economic council. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 7 no.9:26-29
S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik VNIESKh.
(Vyazniki District--Agriculture)

CHAPLENKO, V.; GONCHAROV, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MALYGIN, M.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Fruits of prudent management. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9
no.1:25-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Direktor molochno-myasnogo sovkhoza "Peremoga" Vasil'yevskogo
rayona, Zaporozhskoy oblasti (for Chaplenko). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva
(for Goncharov, Malygin).
(Vasil'yevka District (Zaporozh'ye Province)--Dairying)

MALYGIN, Konstantin Andreyevich; SIDOROV, L.A., red.

[Historical elements in the teaching of mathematics in secondary schools; a teachers' manual] Elementy istorizma i prepodavanii matematiki v srednei shkole; posobie dlia uchitelei. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog. izdat., 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 13:5)

MALYGIN, Konstantin Andreyevich.; DEPMAN, I.Ya., prof., red.; SIDOROVA,
L.A., red.; SMIRNOV, G.I., tekhn. red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Historical element in the teaching of mathematics in secondary
schools; a manual for teachers] Elementy istorizma v prepodavanii
matematiki v srednei shkole; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 239 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

MALYGIN, K.A. (g.Knybyshev)

Introducing historical material in extracurricular work in
mathematics. Mat. v shcole no.1:72-75 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:4)
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

MALYGIN, K.A. (Kuybyshev)

Development of mathematics in Central Asia in the IX-XV centuries.
Mat.v shkole no.3:20-23 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Asia, Central--Mathematics)

MALYGIN, I. F.

TUBIN, S. M. - Rukovoditel'dots. i MALYGIN, I. F. - Inzh., ROSTOVITSEVA, V. N. - Inzh.

Rukovoditel'dots. Vsesoyuznaya kontora Tipovogo Proyektirovaniya i Tekhnicheskikh
Issledovaniy (KTIIS) Mintyazustroya

Tipovyye seksii odnoetazhnykh promyshlennykh zdaniy s vnutrennim otvodom vody.
Radiya so smeshannym karkasom, skhemy stal'nykh Konstruktsiy Raschetyye
Dannyye i Detali

Page 63

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed
in 1950. Moscow, 1951

MALYGIN, G.G.

MALYGIN, G.G.--"Choice of Rational Methods of Baring and Prepaing New Horizons for the Mines of the Krivoy Rog Basin.* *(Dissertations For Degrees In Science And Engineering At USSR, Higher Educational Institutions). (34).Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Inst Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M.I. Kalinin, Moscow, 1955.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 34, 20 August 1955

* For the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

ALEKSEYEV, G.P.---(continued). Card 2.

[Volga Hydroelectric Power Station; a technical report on the design and construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin), 1950-1958] Volzhskaya gidroelektrostantsiya; tekhnicheskii otchet o proektirovanii i stroitel'stve Volzhskoi GES imeni V.I.Lenina, 1950-1958 gg. V dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. Vol.2.[Organization and execution of construction and assembly work] Organizatsiya i proizvodstvo stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Red. toma: N.V.Razin, A.V.Arnol'd, N.L.Triger. 1962. 591 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Razin).

(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin)--Design and construction)

ALEKSEYEV, G.P.; ANDON'YEV, V.S.; ARNGOL'D, A.V.; BASKIN, S.M.;
 BASHMAKOV, N.A.; BEREZIN, V.D.; BERMAN, V.A.; BIYANOV, T.F.;
 GORBACHEV, V.N.; GRECHKO, I.A.; GRINBUKH, G.S.; GROMOV, M.F.;
 GUSEV, A.I.; DEMENT'YEV, N.S.; DMITRIYEV, V.P.; DUL'KIN, V.Ya.;
 ZVANSKIY, M.I.; ZENKEVICH, D.K.; IVANOV, B.V.; INYAKIN, A.Ya.;
 ISAYENKO, P.I.; KIPRIYANOV, I.A.; KITASHOV, I.S.; KOZHEVNIKOV,
 N.N.; KORMYAGIN, B.V.; KROKHIN, S.A.; KUDOYAROV, I.I.;
 KUDRYAVTSEV, G.N.; LARIN, S.G.; LEBEDEV, V.P.; LEVCHENKOV,
 P.N.; LEMZIKOV, A.K.; LIPGART, B.K.; LOPAREV, A.T.; MALYGIN,
 G.F.; MILOVIDOVA, S.A.; MIRONOV, P.I.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand.
 tekhn. nauk; MUSTAFIN, Kh.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZIMOV, A.D.;
 NEFEDOV, D.Ye.; NIKIFOROV, I.V.; NIKULIN, I.A.; OKORCHKOV, V.P.;
 PAVLENKO, I.M.; PODROBINNIK, G.M.; POLYAKOV, G.Ya.; PUTILIN, V.S.;
 RUDNIK, A.G.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.S.; SAZONOV, N.N.; SAZONOV, N.F.;
 SAULIDI, I.P.; SDOBNIKOV, D.V.; SEMENOV, N.A.; SKRIPCHINSKIY, I.I.;
 SOKOLOV, N.F.; STEPANOV, P.P.; TARAKANOV, V.S.; TREGUBOV, A.I.;
 TRIGER, N.L.; TROITSKIY, A.D.; FOKIN, F.F.; TSAREV, B.F.; TSETSLIN,
 N.A.; CHUBOV, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; ENGEL', F.F.; YUROVSKIY,
 Ya.G.; YAKUBOVSKIY, B.Ya., prof.; YASTREBOV, M.P.; KAMZIN, I.V., prof.,
 glav. red.; MALYSHEV, N.A., zam. glav. red.; MEL'NIKOV, A.M., zam.
 glav. red.; RAZIN, N.V., zam. glav. red. i red. toma; VARPAKHOVICH,
 A.F., red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; SARKISOV, M.A., prof., red.;
 SARUKHANOV, G.L., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, V.I., red.; SMIRNOV, K.I.,
 red.; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.
 (Continued on next card)

AP 5074-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013811

ENCLOSURE 01

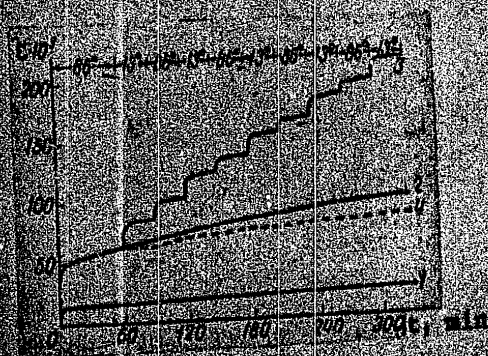


Fig. 1. Creep curves of cadmium at constant and variable temperatures ($\tau = 0.125 \text{ kg/mm}^2$):

1 - $T = 13^\circ\text{C}$; 2 - $T = 86^\circ\text{C}$; 3 - Fluctuations from 13 to 86°C ; 4 - theoretical creep curve in the absence of aftereffect

and

4/16

L 56074-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013811

acceleration are highly dependant on external stress (torque) applied and feebly dependent on grain size and texture. The experimental findings are in satisfactory agreement with Davidenkov's and Litnitschov's (Neobratimoye formirovaniye metallor pri tsiklicheskom teplovom vozdeystvii [Irreversible deformation of metals exposed to heat cycles], Leningrad, Mashgis, 1962) theory of the aftereffect as a means of relaxation of the temperature stresses associated with the anisotropy of thermal expansion. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Physico-technical Institute, AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: 16 apr 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, TD

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

1. 56074-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013811

and G. A. Malygin, *Fizika metallov i metallovadeniye*, 1963, 16, 5, 686). The aftereffect was determined according to the angle of torsion of a tubular specimen (with inside diameter of $2r$ and outside diameter of $2R$ (5.5 and 9 mm, respectively) and working length $l = 60$ mm) through which water was passed at specified temperatures. The upper temperature of the cycle was 26°C , and the lower, 13°C . The rate of variation in temperature was such that no large temperature gradients appeared (heating and cooling within 1-2 min).

The mean shear stress τ was determined from the formula $\tau = \frac{M}{I} \frac{r+R}{2}$

where M is the torque and I is the moment of inertia; the mean shear δ (aftereffect) was calculated as $\delta = \frac{L+R}{2} \varphi$, where φ is the angle of torsion per unit length. Contrary to theoretical calculations, the experimentally plotted curves of the creep of cadmium at constant and variable temperatures proved to be much lower; examination of experimental curve 3 in Fig. 1 reveals that the cause of this discrepancy lies in the failure to consider the reproduction of unsteady state at every variation in temperature, i.e., in the occurrence of the temperature aftereffect, which arises both at heating and at cooling. Further, it is shown that aftereffect and creep

Card 2/4

5007-65 EPR(a)/EPR(b)/EPR(c)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(c)/EWP(d)/EWA(c) Pg. 4

JD/01/10/EN

ACCESSION NO. AP5013611

UR/0126/65/019/005/0726/0734

346.48 : 529.376 + 536.389.3

AUTHOR: Likhachev, V. A. ; Malygin, G. A.

TITLE: Temperature aftereffect in cadmium

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 726-734

TOPIC TAGS: polycrystalline cadmium, temperature aftereffect, creep curve, thermal stress, shear stress, torsion angle, unsteady state, stress relaxation

ABSTRACT: In polycrystals with noncubic spatial lattice and in multiphase materials the temperature aftereffect may, as is known, arise owing to the relaxation of thermal stresses of the second kind. This mechanism of aftereffect has already been the subject of several studies, concerned mainly with polycrystalline uranium, but this effect must be inherent in a larger group of materials. Therefore, the authors investigated it with respect to 99.97% pure polycrystalline cadmium. Specimens of this cadmium were machined from forged rods (reduced approx. 80% in area) and annealed at 100°C for an hour. The grain size averaged 0.025 mm. The techniques of determining the temperature aftereffect were taken from a previous study by the authors (V. A. Likhachev

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900011-6

LIKHACHEV, V.A.; MALYGIN, G.A.; NIKIFOROV, A.V.; VLADIMIROVA, G.V.

Creep of zinc during heating-cooling cycles. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
16 no.6:908-917 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.

LIKHACHEV, V.A.; MALYGIN, G.A.

Temperature aftereffect in zinc. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.5:
686-692 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.

DAVIDENKOV, N.N.; LIKHACHEV, V.A.; MALYGIN, G.A.; CHEN¹, TSIN-GUY
[Ch'ên Ch'ing-kuei]

Irreversible thermal shape changes in cadmium-zinc alloys. Issl.
po zharopr. splav. 9:126-133 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Cadmium-zinc alloys--Testing)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

Irreversible thermal changes of ... S/139/62/000/003/015/021
E111/E135

than for pure metals. At low temperatures these compositions lie between eutectic and pure metal; at higher temperatures at about equal composition. Evidently, when the maximum cycle temperature is raised, internal-stress removal in multi-phase alloys by the ordinary mechanism characteristic for pure metals begins to be supplemented by a mechanism associated with the heterogeneity of the system and phase interaction; it is the simultaneous action of the two that causes the experimentally observed peculiarities in the change of the growth coefficient with composition when the parameters of the thermal cycling are changed. These conclusions do not apply to the irreversible dimensional changes due to ordinary microscopic temperature stresses caused by non-uniform temperature distribution through the specimen. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR
imeni A.F. Ioffe (Leningrad Physicotechnical
Institute AS USSR imeni A.F. Ioffe)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1961

Card 2/2

S/139/62/000/003/015/021
E111/E135

AUTHORS: Likhachev, V.A., Malygin, G.A., and Chen' Ch'ing-Kuei

TITLE: Irreversible thermal changes of shape of
cadmium-tin alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
no.3, 1962, 127-132

TEXT: Causes of irreversible changes in dimensions produced on heating some alloys, particularly Cd-Sn, are discussed. The authors studied the growth coefficient for various temperature cycles. The experimental results previously published show that the dimensional changes in two-phase alloys prepared from metals with non-cubic lattices of different types differ substantially from those of pure metals; consequently it is impossible to forecast the change for an alloy from knowledge of the changes for each component. A specially noteworthy characteristic of two-phase alloys is the high resistance of eutectic compositions to the irreversible changes when temperature cycles are carried out at low and medium temperatures. Some alloys, however, have a tendency to irreversible dimensional changes which is greater

Card 1/2

Change in density of zinc during ... S/126/61/012/003/005/021
EO21/E180

Ref.7: W. Boas, R. Honeycomb. Nature, 1944, No.153-154;
Proc. Roy. Soc., 1946, A186; Proc. Roy. Soc., 1947, A188;
J. Inst. Metals, 1946, 73.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1961

Card 3/4
3

Change in density of zinc during ...

S/126/61/012/003/005/021
E021/E180

in density also depends on the plastic properties of the material, cadmium and tin being more plastic than zinc. Further experiments were carried out on zinc to study the effect of other parameters such as temperature interval and texture of material. It was shown that with a temperature interval of 50° a change in density was not detected; with 100°C there was a small change, and with wider temperature intervals there was a much greater effect. After 1000 cycles, density changes were 0.26 and 0.005% at intervals of 200 and 100 °C, respectively. Tests on specimens oriented to various degrees showed that variation in texture had little effect on density change. The density of pure metals usually changes linearly with the number of cycles; this is not so for alloys. Figs. 6 and 7 show the relative change in density of Cd-Zn and Cd-Sn eutectic alloys against the number of cycles; the density falls very quickly at first and then reaches a constant value, at least in the Cd-Sn alloy. The method of observing changes in density of materials enables a better understanding of thermal fatigue. The role of various parameters can be determined. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 1 English. The English language reference reads as follows:

Card 2/4
3

S/126/61/012/003/005/021
E021/E180

AUTHORS: Likhachev, V.A., and Malygin, G.A.
TITLE: Change in density of zinc during thermal cycling
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.12, no.3, 1961,
365-371

TEXT: The change in density of several anisotropic metals (cadmium, zinc, tin) and their alloys (cadmium-zinc, cadmium-tin) during cyclic changes of temperature was investigated. The method of periodic heating (Ref.10: V.A. Likhachev, I.V. Andreyev, Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Byulleten' LPI im. M.I. Kalinina (razdel fiz.-mat. nauk), 1958, No.12, 44) enabled the liberation of stresses connected with a temperature gradient across the section. Samples of 6 mm diameter and 100 mm length were prepared. The relative drop in density was measured by differential hydrostatic weighing with an accuracy of $2 \times 10^{-3}\%$. The drop in density is a linear function of the number of thermal cycles; after 3000 cycles the density of zinc decreases by 0.45%, that of cadmium by 0.1%; whereas tin shows no change. This is thought to be due to the anisotropy of the coefficient of thermal expansion. The decrease

Card 1/4

12800

40983

AUTHORS

Davidenkov, N. N., Likhachev, V. A., Malygin, G. A.
and Ch'en Ch'ing -Kuei

S/659/62/009/000/017/030
1003/1203

TITLE

Irreversible thermal deformations in cadmium-zinc alloys

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam
v. 9. 1962. Materially Nauchnoy sessii po zharoprochnym splavam (1961 g) 126-133

TEXT The basic regularities are investigated in the sum of the irreversible dimensional changes that take place in binary alloys during cyclic variations of temperature when both phases are thermally anisotropic and have identical crystal lattices. Cylindrical samples 6 mm in diameter and 100 mm long, annealed for 1 hour at 170°C, were used. The thermal cycles were created either by heating the samples in hot transformer oil and then cooling them in cold oil (10°C), or by cooling them in liquid nitrogen and then bringing them back in the air to room temperature. The conclusion drawn is that the thermal deformations taking place in binary alloys differ from those occurring in pure metals, and that for binary alloys they cannot be predicted from the values of the thermal deformation of the component phases. The most characteristic feature of binary alloys is the high resistance of eutectic compositions to the thermal deformation at low and medium temperatures. On the other hand some alloys have a much greater tendency to thermal deformation than the pure metals composing this alloy. In the discussion, I. Ya. Dekhtyar suggested that the thermal deformation must be chiefly due to dislocations in the crystal lattice, and that the samples for carrying out investigation on thermal deformations should be 0.1-0.3 mm thick. There are 5 figures

Card 1/1

Irreversible thermal deformation of...

28914

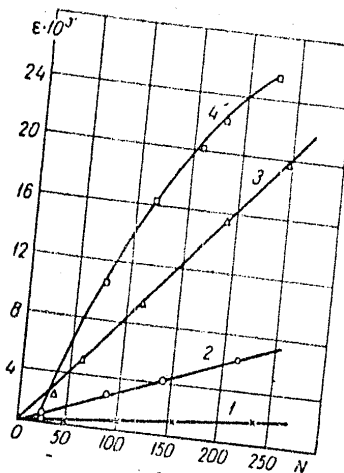
S/170/61/004/011/017/020
B108/B138

cycles is shown in Fig. 1 for various temperature differences covered in one cycle. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut, g. Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Legend to Fig. 1: Temperature difference over one cycle (1) 100°C, (2) 150°C, (3) 190°C, (4) 210°C.



Card 2/2

15.2610

28914
S/170/61/004/011/017/020
B108/B138

AUTHORS: Likhachev, V. A., Malygin, G. A.

TITLE: Irreversible thermal deformation of bismuth

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 11, 1961, 123-124

TEXT: The authors studied the deformation of low-ductility materials as a result of repeated heating and cooling. 6 mm thick and 100 mm long rods of cast bismuth were used as test objects. The experimental procedure has been described in an earlier paper (Likhachev V. A., Andreyev I. V. Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy informatsionnyy byulleten' LPI im. M. I. Kalinina (razdel fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk), no. 12, 1958). The samples were transferred from the low (10°C) to the high temperature region in the space of 2 seconds and were kept there for 4 min. It was found that bismuth undergoes deformations similar to those in high-ductility materials, such as aluminum, cadmium, etc. Slow heating and slow cooling of the samples caused no deformation and showed that this is due to temperature stresses. The latter arise as a result of the low heat conductivity of bismuth. The relative change in size, ϵ , as a function of the number N of thermal

Card 1/2

DAVIDENKOV, N.N.; LIKHACHEV, V.A.; MALYGIN, G.A.

Investigating the irreversible thermal shape changing of zinc.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 10 no.3:412-424 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR i Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. M.I.Kalinina.
(Zinc crystals) (Thermal stresses)

84593

The Irreversible Thermal Change
in the Shape of Cadmium-lead
and Cadmium-zinc Alloys

S 181/60/002/010/015/051
B019/B056

of cadmium-lead alloys. In Figs. 3 and 4, the analogous results of investigations of the cadmium-zinc alloys are shown. From these results, the authors draw the conclusion that in heterogeneous systems the anisotropy of the thermal expansion must be considered to be the cause of the irreversible expansions of parts due to heat. The grain-growth coefficient is a nonlinear function of composition in consequence of phase interaction. In principle, it is possible to produce alloys, in which the anisotropy of thermal expansion does not lead to changes in the shape of the parts. For this purpose, a control of the treatment of the alloys is necessary. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references. X

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR Leningrad
(Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS USSR,
Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

Card 2/2

04593

18.7100

2308, 1045 only

S/181/60/002/010/015/051
B019/B056

AUTHORS:

Davidenkov, N. N., Likhachev, V. A.,
and Malygin, G. A.

TITLE:

The Irreversible Thermal Change in the Shape of
Cadmium-lead and Cadmium-zinc Alloys

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960,
Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 2450 - 2454

TEXT: In the introduction the relaxation of the thermal micro-structural stresses due to the anisotropy coefficient of the thermal expansion is shown to be the cause of thermal irreversible structural changes in the case of periodic actions of temperature. Investigations of these structural changes have hitherto been carried out only on technically pure materials. Here, two-phase systems are investigated. Fig. 1 shows the relative change in length as a function of the temperature cycles for seven different cadmium-lead alloys. Fig. 2 shows the grain-growth coefficient as a function of the lead content

Card 1/2

MALYGIN, G.A., fel'dsher (Staro-Baserepskiy fel'dsherskiy punkt Tul'skoy oblasti).

Treating bronchial asthma. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.9:49-50 S'58
(ASTHMA) (MIRA 11:10)

MALYGIN, Fedor Yakovlevich, zasluzhennyy agronom Mordovskoy ASSR;
PASKIN, I., red.; CHIZHIKOVA, V., tekhn.red.

[Campaign to increase the production of grain is the main
trend in Mordvinian agriculture] Bor'ba za uvelichenie
proizvodstva zerna - glavnaia liniia v zemledelii Mordovii.
Saransk, Mordovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 47 p.

(Mordovia--Grain)

(MIRA 14:3)

PRAVDIN, V. N.; MALYGIN, E. A.

"Methods for determining thermal constants of semiconductor materials."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

Voronezh Polytechnical Inst.

MALYGIN, D.P. (g. Torzhok)

Organizing the educational process during the study of economic
geography in secondary evening schools. Geog. v shkole 25
no.3:31-36 My- '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Geography, Economic--Study and teaching)

MALYGIN, D.P.

Work with geographical maps in the eighth and ninth grades of an evening shift school. Geog. v shkole 24 no.4:46-52 J1-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Vechernyaya (smennaya) obshcheobrazovatel'naya shkola goroda Torzhka.

(Geography--Study and teaching) (Maps)

MALYGIN, D. P.

Use of the epidiastroscope during economic geography lessons in schools for working youth. Geog.v shkole 22 no.6:74-78 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Shkola rabochey molodezhi g. Torzhka.
(Torzhok--Geography, Economic--Study and teaching)
(Projectors)

MALYGIN, B.V., inzh.

Peculiarities of the flotation of iron oxides from magnetic separation
tailings at the Central Mining and Ore Dressing Combine, Gorzhur.
no.8:66-67 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

MALYGIN, B.V., inzh.

Prospects for mastering the technique of iron ore oxides
at the Krivoy Rog Central Mining and Ore Dressing Combine.
Sbornik nauch. trud. AGMI vol. 24:266-268 1963. (USSR) 1963

ACC NR: AP6034127

with FEKP-2 and VEKPS-2 model electrocardiographs before and after the thoracotomy. Findings show that heart arrest is faster and more effective with cooling when the blood circulation bypasses the heart. With cooling of the heart and subsequent warming, the hemodynamic indices show that the heart maintains a high potential reserve. With weakening of the automatic function and slowed down conductivity, duration of the membrane potential increases in the restorative period. The described method of cooling the heart combined with hypothermia of the brain ensures reversible heart arrest for a 1 hr. period. This paper is recommended by the Department of Human and Animal Physiology of the Vladimir Pedagogical Institute. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034127

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/66/000/004/0080/0084

AUTHOR: Malygin, A. M.; Vayner, E. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cardioplegia induced by cooling with hypothermia of the brain

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauk, no. 4, 1966, 80-84

TOPIC TAGS: dog, electrocardiography, thoracic surgery, hypothermia, brain, blood circulation

ABSTRACT: The functional condition of the myocardium subjected to the direct action of cooling combined with hypothermia of the brain was investigated in two experimental series staged on 26 dogs ages 2 to 6 yrs. Cardioplegia was induced in the first series with blood circulating through the heart and in the second series with blood circulation bypassing the heart. Brain hypothermia was induced by a specially constructed apparatus operating on freon 12. Anesthetics administered to the animals were thiopental sodium and ether oxygen. Body temperature of animals was lowered to 32 to 30°C, brain temperature was lowered to 28.7 to 25.6°C and heart temperature by this time was lowered to 32.5 to 31°C. The chest was opened in the 4th to 5th intercostal region and cardioplegia was induced by filling the pericardial cavity with sterile ice and irrigating the heart surface with ethyl chloride. EKG's were recorded

Card 1/2

1. 05818-67

ACC NR: AP6033327

excitation, reflected in chronaxie and rheobase show that a phase of hyperexcitation in the myocardium which develops during cooling to 33--31C degrees, and a phase of gradually decreasing excitation during cooling below the temperature indicated. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2. eqh

1 05818-07 00000 SCIB DD

ACC NR: AP6033327 SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/66/052/008/0966/0970

AUTHOR: Malygin, A. M.

ORG: Department of Human and Animal Physiology, Pedagogical Institute im. ¹⁹
P. I. Lebedev-Polyanskiy, Vladimir (Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh _B
Pedagogicheskogo instituta)

TITLE: Changes in myocardial chronaxie and rheobase in cranio-cerebral
hypothermia ✓

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR, v. 52, no. 8, 1966, 966-170

TOPIC TAGS: cardiology, hypothermia, medical experiment, medical research

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made to determine changes occurring in myocardial chronaxie and the rheobase during craniocerebral hypothermia. It was found that the latter causes a phase change in chronaxie and the rheobase. Cooling to 33—31C decreases the myocardial rheobase and chronaxie. Further intensification of hypothermy generally increases chronaxie and decreases the rheobase. Brain hypothermy is accompanied by a predominant change in heart-muscle chronaxie and by a less significant one in the heart-muscle rheobase. Changes in myocardial

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.172

MALYGIN, A.M.

Effect of craniocerebral hypothermia on the change in the
electrocardiogram during intensified monopolar derivation from
limbs. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:77-82 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh
Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta,
(HYPOTHERMIA) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

MURSKIY, L.I.; MALYGIN, A.M.

Change in temperature topography in hypothermia. Nauch. dokl. vys.
shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:80-86 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy anatomii i fiziologii Yaroslavskogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHERMIA)

NIJSKY, L.I.; KRAMOVIN, V.A.; MAIZGIL, A.S.

Activity of the heart in craniocerebral hypother. Iz. Papor.
khir. i anest. 9 no.3:87-91. My-Je '64. (CIB. 14:3)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Yaroslavl'skogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni Ushinskogo.

POPOV, V.V.; MAN'KOV, B.V.; MALYGIN, A.A.

Structural characteristics of the Tishinskoye deposit region
in Rudnyy Altai. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.3:67-83
My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Ust'-
Kamenogorsk, i Institut geologicheskikh nauk im. K.I. Satpayeva
AN KazSSR.

KOLESOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYGIN, A.S., inst.

Methods of determining the technical and economic efficiency
of build-up welding in order to increase the life of machine
parts. Svar. proizv. no.9:13-15 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

IVANKIN, P.F.; MALYGIN, A.A.

Method of interpretation and systematics of magnetic anomalies
as revealed by the studies in the Leninogorsk region. Trudy Ak.
GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR 12:49-55 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Leninogorsk region (Altai Mountains)--Magnetic anomalies)

MALYGIN, A.A.

Some geological magnetometric data on the magmatic complexes
of the Leninogorsk region of the Dudnyi Altai. Geol.i geofiz.
no.5:82-89 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ust'-
Kamenogorsk.
(Leninogorsk region--Rocks, Igneous) (Magnetic prospecting)

S/169/62/000/010/015/071
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Malygin, A.A.
TITLE: Magnetic properties of rocks of the Leninogorskiy district
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 14, abstract 10488 (Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. geol., no. 2 (43), 1961, 78-85)

TEXT: The results of measuring the susceptibility of rocks of the Leninogorskiy ore district (Altay) are described. More than 5000 rock specimens were studied. Most rocks (from the Lower Paleozoic to the Upper Carboniferous and Lower Permian) were found to be practically nonmagnetic or weakly magnetic, regardless of their petrographic composition and genesis. Rocks with a differing genesis from the end of the Upper Paleozoic appeared to be magnetic. The relationship between the magnetization of rocks and their age is thus established.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BOGOLYUBOV, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MALYGIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating the wear resistance of built-up alloys subjected
to abrasive rolling friction. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.1:42-
44 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

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ACC NR: AP7007595

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Card: 2/2

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SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/000/6095/0096

AUTHOR: Chuprakov, N. M.; Borovoy, A. A.; Postnikov, N. A.; Malychev, A. A.;
Magidson, E. M.; Sin'chugov, F. I.; Zeyildzon, Ye. D.; Barchaninov, G. S.;
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G. S.; Dubinskiy, L. A.; Zhulin, I. V.; Kolpakova, A. I.; Antoshin, N. N.
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Kheyfits, M. E.; Sharov, A. N.; Yakub, Yu. A.; Gorbunov, N. I.; Shuzmukhin,
V. A.; Beschinskiy, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Boris Sergeyovich Uspenskiy (on his 60th birthday)

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 8, 1966, 95-96

TOPIC TAGS: hydroelectric power plant, electric engineering personnel

SUB CODE: 10

ABSTRACT: B. S. Uspenskiy was born in June 1906. He graduated from the State Electric Machine Building Institute in 1928 as an electric installation engineer. He worked in the State Electro-Technical Trust for four years, then in the All-Union ElectroTechnical Union, where he planned power construction units. Plans which he made up at that time for the electrical portion of electrical stations and sub-stations are still being used. He was involved in planning and installation of the electrical portion of hydro-electric power stations and powerful pumping stations in the Moscow-Volga Canal. During the war, he was in charge in installation of the Krasnogorskaya Heat and Electric Power Station, the planning of the Urals Hydro-Electric Power Station and other projects. He

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